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ABSTRACT

For the purposes of this annotated bibliography, multitype library cooperation is defined as: Where two or more legal library entities cooperate in sharing resources, personnel, facilities, and/or programs with a library or libraries having a different legal base and being of another type. In an introductory section, sources of information on state level planning, interstate cooperative agencies, and American Library Association involvement in library cooperation are listed. Other sections cover: bibliographies and directories of library cooperation, national level planning and programs, state and interstate level planning and programs, and individual approaches to multitype library cooperation. Most of the 76 citations give ordering information, including ED numbers for those items available through the Educational Resources Information Center. (PF)

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A selected bibliography on multitype library service 1970-1975

Jean L. Connor

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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This annotated bibliography has been a joint effort of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources at Stanford University and several committees of the American Library Association (ALA).

It was assembled to be distributed at a July 22 session, "Opportunities in Multitype Library Cooperation," during the 1976 ALA Conference in Chicago. This session is sponsored jointly by:

Public Library Association Interlibrary Cooperation Committee
American Association of School Librarians Networking-Interconnection of Learning Resources Committee
Reference and Adult Services Division Interlibrary Loan Committee
Association of State Library Agencies Committee on Library Cooperation (ad hoc)
Association of College and Research Libraries
Special Libraries Association Committee on Networking
American Library Association Committee on Intertype Library Cooperation (ad hoc)

* * *

Jean L. Connor wrote the introduction and chose and arranged the bibliographic entries, with the assistance of Robert Clark and Gil McNamee.

* * *

Bibliographic entries have been arranged within sections alphabetically by individual author or title.

The material in this publication was prepared pursuant to a contract with the National Institute of Education, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their judgement in professional and technical matters. Prior to publication, this manuscript was submitted to a staff member of the Stanford Libraries for critical review and determination of professional competence. This publication has met such standards. Points of view or opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the official view or opinions of either the reviewer or the National Institute of Education. Contract No. NIE C 74 0027.

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INTRODUCTION

Anyone who expects to find easy-to-follow markers through the shoals of the organization, operation, and funding of multitype library service should turn back here. The literature in this area is still tentative and fragmentary, as is the state of the art. Yet, if one were to name one field of librarianship with the greatest potential for growth, it would be the field of multitype library cooperation and networking. Therein lies the challenge.

Multitype library cooperation is defined as: "Where two or more legal library entities cooperate in sharing resources, personnel, facilities, and/or programs with a library or libraries having a different legal base, and being of another type."

Multitype library network is defined as: "Those cooperative structures which cross jurisdictional, institutional, and often political boundaries to join, in a common enterprise, several types of libraries--academic, school, special and public. The Intertype Library Network is commonly an interface between more or less highly articulated single types of library cooperatives."

State Level Planning

Since the benefits of cooperation are multiplied if organized on a large scale and since the networking structure must involve consideration of legislation and public finance, state (and interstate) level planning is important. A benchmark date is 1966, when an amended federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) included a new Title III for inter-library cooperation. It required each state to appoint a Statewide Advisory Council which was to be broadly representative. A second key date is 1970, when LSCA was amended to require states to submit comprehensive five-year program statements, including policies and procedures for the coordination of library progress. Thus, those who undertake multitype library cooperation should secure from their state library agency a copy of the LSCA long range program statement, the annual plan, and the prior year's report. Also helpful are the LSCA programs of other key states. A few of the more active states which deserve study are Illinois, Indiana, and New York, among many

others. For specific activities in each state, the reader should consult the new *ASLA Report on Interlibrary Cooperation* (Part I: Bibliographies and Directories). Because LSCA plans are updated annually and are readily available from appropriate state agencies, they have been excluded from this bibliography. But they must not be overlooked. In addition, state library agency bulletins, such as the excellent *Illinois Libraries*, keep abreast of current developments in each state.

Interstate Level Planning

Some cooperative programs extend across state lines. Annual reports and newsletters issued by these multistate organizations will supplement this bibliography. Some useful addresses are:

Western Network Project, WICHE
Drawer P
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Ohio College Library Center (OCLC)
1314 Kinnear Road
Columbus, Ohio 43212

New England Library Information Network (NELINET)
New England Board of Higher Education
40 Grove Street
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181

Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative
Endeavor (SLICE)
Southwestern Library Association
7371 Paldao Drive
Dallas, Texas 75240

For directories of other cooperative agencies see Part I of this bibliography.

The American Library Association (ALA) and Multitype Library Cooperation

This bibliography is a limited tool. Readers also need to communicate with librarians administering innovative programs, to visit relevant projects, and to participate in conference programs and committee work. The following groups and committees can be contacted:

Special Libraries Association
235 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10003

All of the following, at the main ALA office--American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611:

ALA ad hoc Committee on Intertype Library Cooperation
RASD Cooperative Reference Services Committee
PLA Interlibrary Cooperation Committee
AASL Networking Committee
RASD Interlibrary Loan Committee
RTSD Interlibrary Networks Committee
ASLA ad hoc Committee on Interlibrary Cooperation

About This Bibliography

This bibliography deals with multitype library cooperation during the past five years in the United States and Canada. The main source for annotations is the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) files. Additional materials were obtained from state libraries, library journals, and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The people and groups mentioned in this introduction also are important information sources. A word about areas not covered:

°Automation. Automation, per se, has been excluded from this bibliography, since its literature is so extensive. No one can plan multitype library networks, however, without considering the implications of computer based systems and modern communication technology.

°Interlibrary Loan. Often the most reasonable approach to multitype library cooperation will be sharing resources through an organized contractual interlibrary loan program, supplemented by a communications and delivery network. Interlibrary loan studies have been excluded from this bibliography, but readers will want to familiarize themselves with such major programs as NYSILL, the New York State Interlibrary Loan Program, and the Minnesota Interlibrary Teletype Exchange (MINITEX).

°Medical Library Networks. Material dealing solely with the health sciences and medical library networks has been omitted.

°International Developments. Only material on the United States and Canada has been included.

Conclusion

As one perceives the ramifications of multitype library cooperation, which requires knowledge of libraries, networking, users, automation, and government, then one begins to perceive why the challenge of multitype library

cooperation will yield only to creative librarians with breadth of knowledge, vision, enthusiasm, diplomacy and stamina! A double approach is needed, from above and from below. From the national and state levels must come broadly based plans and federal and state aid. From the local level must come the attitude of service, the sense of urgency, and the imagination which foster creative experimentation. Librarians and trustees will be helped to develop the necessary programs if they focus not on the rights and roles of libraries as institutions, but on the needs of users. Because our public, which includes such diverse groups as research workers, the institutionalized, the disadvantaged and the handicapped, need more than we can currently deliver, we must responsibly seek new patterns and programs of cooperative multitype library service. Further, we must be willing to share, though evaluative studies, the strengths and weaknesses of experimental programs.

In summary, the present challenge to librarianship is to build a whole which is greater than the parts, and to do this in a current climate of fiscal constraint, in a nation which cherishes the principles of pluralism and diversity.

PART I:
BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND DIRECTORIES OF LIBRARY COOPERATION

Acronyms and Initialisms of Library Networks. Second Version. Stanford: Stanford University, ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, December 1975. 16p. Available from Box E, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 (Check made payable to "Box E" must accompany order; $1.50). ED 114 113.

This second compilation of library network acronyms and initialisms cites 61 networks throughout the United States. Each annotated entry includes the network's acronym or initials, name, and address. A source of further information is cited in many entries, and an ED number is given for references available through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

The ASLA Report on Interlibrary Cooperation. Chicago: Association of State Library Agencies, July 1976. 279p. Available from Association of State Library Agencies, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($12.50).

This supplement to the 1975 edition of *The State Library Agencies* (Donald B. Simpson, editor, published by ASLA) presents results of a comprehensive survey in the United States conducted by the ASLA Interlibrary Cooperation ad hoc Committee, William DeJohn, chairperson. The emphasis is on the role of state library agencies in the area of interlibrary cooperation.

Black, Donald W., and Carlos A. Cuadra, comps. *Directory of Academic Library Consortia.* 2nd ed. Santa Monica, California: System Development Corporation, 1976. 437p. Available through Baker and Taylor ($25.00).

This revision of a previous directory (Delanoy and Cuadra) includes all library consortia with at least one academic member which compilers were able to locate over a two-year period. Over 400 such consortia are included.

Delanoy, Diana D., and Carlos A. Cuadra, comps. *Directory of Academic Library Consortia.* Santa Monica, California: System Development Corporation, 1972. 308p. Available from System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90406 ($12.00).

This directory identifies and describes academic library consortia in the continental United States that satisfy the following criteria for inclusion: participating institutions must be autonomous, more than half the members must be academic libraries, two or more libraries must be involved, library consortia must be separate from university consortia with the goal of improving library services, and the consortium must be beyond the exploratory stages and organized so as to benefit the academic participants involved.

Mantius, Kean. *Supplement to the Directory of Academic Library Consortia.* Santa Monica, California: System Development Corporation, October 1972. 245p. Available from System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90406 ($6.00). ED 072 820.

The decision to produce this supplement came out of a desire to identify and describe a wider range of groups that are participating in the growing movement toward library cooperation. To this end, the criteria for inclusion were significantly relaxed. Cooperatives that were included (1) were not included in the original directory; (2) had at least one academic library member; and (3) were actively engaged in, or actively planning to engage in, cooperative library activities.

A Selective Annotated Bibliography on Library Networking. Stanford: Stanford University, ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, November 1975. 27p. Available from Box E, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 (Check made payable to "Box E" must accompany order; $1.50). ED 115 219.

In response to the increased need for libraries to automate their systems and to share their resources, this bibliography lists some 150 annotated citations, most of which are drawn from the ERIC system, concentrating on library networks. Entries are not categorized.

Stenstrom, Ralph H. *Cooperation between Types of Libraries, 1940-1968; An Annotated Bibliography.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1970. 159p. Available from Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($4.00).

The two requirements for inclusion are that the article deal with cooperation involving more than one type of library, and that the program description be in operation. The following are updates to this publication:

Babcock, Julie. *Cooperation Between Types of Libraries, 1968-July 1971; An Annotated Bibliography.* Philadelphia: Drexel University, Graduate School of Library Science, September 1971. 32p. ED 057 879.

Gilluly, Maureen E., and Lucille M. Wert. "Cooperation between Types of Libraries: An Annotated Bibliography: 1969-1971 Supplement." *Illinois Libraries* 54 (May 1972), 385-400.

Palmini, Cathleen. "Cooperation between Types of Libraries; An Annotated Bibliography: 1971-1972 Supplement." *Illinois Libraries* 55 (May 1973), 358-369.

PART II:
NATIONAL LEVEL PLANNING AND PROGRAMS

Duggan, Maryann. *Relationship and Involvement of the Multi-State Library and Information Community with the National Program for Library and Information Services. Related Paper No. 16.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services. In publication. Future availability from ERIC.

Franckowiak, Bernard M. *School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services. Related Paper No. 7.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services, November 1974. 23p. ED 100 393.

The National Program for Library and Information Services could provide substantial improvement in the provision of information services to schools. The national program could provide centralized material processing, automated information retrieval, and staff development opportunities. In return, the school media center could provide expertise in the use of audiovisual technology and open its collection to public use. In order to participate in the national program, a school should meet standards calling for a full range of services in five broad areas: access, reference, production, instruction, and consultation.

Lynch, Beverly P. *National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries. Related Paper No. 8.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services, December 1974. 28p. ED 100 394.

As educational costs rise and available funds decline, college libraries will be asked to demonstrate that a national plan for sharing library resources and building information networks will be cost beneficial. The resources of many college libraries would be inadequate to meet the standards required for participation in a national program. Financial support would be needed to bring them up to standard.

Martin, Allie Beth. *Role of the Public Library in the National Program. Related Paper No. 2.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services, October 1974. 31p. ED 100 388.

The National Program for Library and Information Services could help overcome some of the barriers to effective public library service. It could aid in financing through increased state and federal funding and in personnel management, selection, and training through programs for library education. It could encourage utilization of technology and accelerate interlibrary and interinstitutional cooperation through a coordinated network of networks.

McDonald, John. *University Libraries and the National Program for Library and Information Services. Related Paper No. 20.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services. In publication. Future availability from ERIC.

Morton, Elizabeth Homer. "Cooperation in Canada." *Library Trends* 24 (October 1975), 399-416.
Library cooperation in Canada is quite active, and this article mentions only the highlights. Canada has moved through voluntary cooperation, the recommendations of a Royal Commission, and dynamic leadership into an era marked by coordinated cooperation.

Nolting, Orin Frederic. *Mobilizing Total Library Resources for Effective Service.* Chicago, Illinois: American Library Association, 1969. 20p. Out of print.
This pamphlet was prepared as a background paper for a 1969 conference of six divisions of the American Library Association.

Palmour, Vernon E., and others. *Resource and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program. Final Report.* Rockville, Maryland: Westat Research, Inc., August 1974. 282p. ED 095 914.
This study was commissioned to delineate the role of resource and bibliographic centers in the national network of library and information services proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. As background material, an overview of existing centers was constructed from earlier interlibrary loan studies; small surveys of public, special, and state library agencies; and staff visits to a number of existing centers and regional networks. To meet the need for improved resource sharing, a recommended structure for the coordination and integration of resource and bibliographic centers into a national network for improved interlibrary loan service was developed.

Strable, Edward G. *The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program. Related Paper No. 3.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services, November 1974. 26p. ED 100 389.
Special libraries can be expected to accept and approve the National Program for Library and Information Services although certain aspects of the program are antithetical to the nature of the special library. Traditionally independent, special libraries tend to have a local rather than national orientation and to resist standardization. Special libraries are well-prepared to accept the national program's emphases on the information function and on the use of new technologies.

Swartz, Roderick G. "The Need for Cooperation Among Libraries in the United States." *Library Trends* 24 (October 1975), 215-228.
It is the purpose of this article to take a critical look at the validity of library cooperation based on the recent increase of user need and demand studies and to determine whether cooperation really has been and will continue to be the key to meeting those needs and demands.

Sylvestre, Guy. "The Developing National Library Network of Canada." *Library Resources and Technical Services* 16 (Winter 1972), 48-60.
Discussed are recent library developments in Canada, main problems at the national level, and efforts by the federal government to develop a better integrated national information network.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services, June 1975. 115p. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 052-003-00086-5; $1.45). ED 107 312.
The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) presents its goals and plans for a national program of library and information services with the intention of satisfying the nation's information needs to the greatest extent possible. The basic needs and rationale for a national program are stated, and a survey is made of the present situation of public, special, school, university, research, academic, state, and federal libraries and information services.

Trezza, Alphonse F. *Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS. Related Paper No. 1*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Program for Library and Information Services, November 1974. 11p. ED 100 387.
Since the 1960's state library agencies have been involved in bibliographical systems and networks. In the 1970's these agencies completed long-range plans to meet each state's library service needs. Because of this experience, the state library agencies are the natural coordinators for carrying out any national program for library and information services.

PART III:
STATE AND INTERSTATE LEVEL PLANNING AND PROGRAMS

Brong, Gerald R. "The State of Washington's Search for Intrastate Cooperation." *Library Trends* 24 (October 1975), 257-276.

The goals for this article are: (1) to show how cooperative development and operation is the most feasible route to maximize library/information service for a state; (2) to demonstrate that these cooperative efforts are extremely fragile; (3) to provide a strategy to insure maximized library/information service based on cooperative development and system operation; and (4) to present a model of a cooperative planning strategy, based on current efforts in Washington state, that could lead to the provision of maximized service.

California Public Library Systems; A Comprehensive Review with Guidelines for the Next Decade. Sacramento: California State Library, June 1975. 269p. ED 105 906.

An extensive study was conducted to determine whether California's Public Library Services Act had succeeded in its goal of improving and extending library service through the establishment and funding of library systems. It was concluded that public library systems in California have demonstrated a limited but constructive value under adverse circumstances. The systems have met substantial public needs for resource sharing, but inadequate funding has prevented optimal service. It was recommended that a top level consortium of the strongest libraries in the state be created to meet requests that cannot be filled elsewhere.

Casey, Genevieve M. "Emerging State and Regional Library Networks." In *Proceedings of the Conference on Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks*, edited by Joseph Becker. Chicago: American Library Association, 1971. Available from American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($15.00). 36p. ED 057 849.

This paper is concerned with the growing edge of librarianship today; that is, with state and regional networks combining resources of several types of libraries. It is based largely upon reports from the states on their administration of the Library Services and Construction Act, filed with the Bureau of Libraries and Education Technology of the United States Office of Education, and upon information received directly from state library agencies.

Casey, Genevieve M. *Structuring the Indiana State Library for Interlibrary Coordination. Indiana Library Studies Report 16.* Bloomington: Indiana Library Studies, 1970. 108p. ED 044 144.

It was recommended that the Indiana State Library should: (1) convene a permanent council for the improvement of library and information services to students and teachers; (2) convene a permanent council for the coordinated building and use of major subject collections: (3) initiate contracts with appropriate major resource libraries to provide 24-hour access to materials, bibliographical searches and current awareness services to professional groups; and (4) build its collections in fields not covered by other resource libraries.

Chanaud, Jo, ed. "Interlibrary Cooperation Studied," *Leads* 2, October-November 1974. (WICHE, Continuing Education and Library Resources Program, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302; no longer published.)

This double issue is devoted to a report on an institute, "Training the Trainers to Train for Interlibrary Cooperation and Networking," funded by the U.S. Office of Education, July 1974 to June 1975 and conducted by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

Clark, Collin, ed. *Proceedings of the Library Planning Institute, June 23-27, 1975.* Sacramento: California State Library, 1975. 222p. Available from Government Publication Section, California State Library, Sacramento, California 95809 (Call number L575 L5P).

The Library Planning Institute brought over 100 participants to San Francisco for a week-long conference, June 23-27, 1975. Included were library trustees, friends, concerned citizens and librarians representing every type of library. Institute Director Ethel Crockett called upon the group to: (1) Come up with a statewide plan to provide the best possible library service to Californians over the next decade, at a cost that is acceptable; and (2) begin to shape that plan into a legislative package to give a workable structure and indication of adequate funding at the state level. The Institute agenda comprised talks by state and local government officials, social planners, and eminent visiting librarians, as well as small working sessions involving all participants.

Dejohn, William, and Bridget L. Lamont, eds. "The Multitype Library Network," *Illinois Libraries* 57 (June 1975). 88p. ED 108 692.

This issue of *Illinois Libraries* is devoted to interlibrary cooperation and the multitype library network as exemplified by the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET). The history, geographical coverage, member and affiliate libraries, and the workings of the network at various levels are described. A second section describes the integration of academic, special, and school libraries, along with special resource centers, into a multitype library network. Further activities of ILLINET are outlined in the third section.

Faibisoff, Sylvia G. *Regional Coordination: A Point of View.* Ithaca, New York: South Central Research Library Council, April 1975 (Paper presented at the New York State Library System Conference). 22p. ED 108 709.

To more adequately provide for newly perceived user needs, New York State libraries have adopted the philosophy of regionalism through which public, academic, and special libraries can cooperate and share resources. In order to create a statewide network and to communicate with the regions, an administrative unit at the State level could be most responsive if divided by function--a resource section, a collection development section, an interlibrary loan section, a communication and delivery section, and a budget section.

Flaherty, Kevin, and others. *Ohio Library Development and Interlibrary Cooperation. A Background Paper Prepared for the Interlibrary Cooperation Planning Institute at the Ohio State University, October 26-28, 1975.* Columbus: The State Library of Ohio, October 1975. 50p. Available from The State Library of Ohio, 65 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (free).

The Multitype Library Cooperative Experience is among several topics covered in this background paper. Other subjects are: Ohio: A Mini-View, Examination of Library Resources and Services, and State and Federal Responsibilities for Library Services.

Hacker, Harold S. "Implementing Network Plans: Jurisdictional Considerations in the Design of Library Networks." In *Proceedings of the Conference on Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks*, edited by Joseph Becker. Chicago: American Library Association, 1971. Available from American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($15.00). 79p. ED 057 869.

The purpose of this paper is to suggest some steps that must be taken to convert network planning into reality, based upon experiences in New York State.

Interlibrary Cooperation in the Baltimore-Washington Area. Washington, D.C.: Committee on Information Hang-ups, May 1971. 6p. ED 053 726.

A survey of interlibrary cooperative projects in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area that could be identified during the winter and spring months of 1970-71 is presented. Cooperative projects included: (1) Union Lists; (2) Networks in use; and (3) Informal organizations started to fill the need for interlibrary loans among small libraries of similar interests.

Kittel, Dorothy. "Trends in State Library Cooperation." *Library Trends* 24 (October 1975), 245-256. A similar article with the same title is available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock Number 017-080-01467-0; $.40).

This brief review of intertype library cooperative activities makes it apparent that librarians and users of information have devised many strategies and systems to get the information they need. There is great concern about the need for a "national network" and for compatibility among the various state and regional networks. However, it seems clear that networks and other cooperative activities are being developed at the local, state, and regional levels to meet specific needs at those levels. It is doubtful that a "national network" can be designed to meet state and local requirements for all kinds of information transmission.

Library Service, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Position Paper 8. Albany: New York State Education Department, October 1970. 32p. Available from Gift and Exchange Section, New York State Library, Albany, New York 12224. ED 045 101 (microfiche only).

A plan by which library service and development in New York State can respond to rapid and dynamic changes in society is outlined. The program is based on the principles that all state residents have a right to convenient access to local libraries to meet their needs, that statewide library networks constitute the most efficient means to provide quality user service, and that an integrated library network should be developed.

McClarren, Robert R. "State Legislation Relating to Library Systems." *Library Trends* 19 (October 1970), 235-249.

A definition of the term "library system" is followed by a discussion of state legislation relating to library systems.

McCrossan, James A., and Henry O. Marcy. "Interlibrary Cooperation and Coordination in Vermont." *Catholic Library World* 46 (March 1975), 344-345.

The activities of the Vermont Department of Libraries in library cooperation are outlined.

Martin, Harry S. "Coordination by Compact: A Legal Basis for Interstate Library Cooperation." *Library Trends* 24 (October 1975), 191-214.

After a brief survey of the variety of legal devices traditionally used to support library cooperation, this article examines one device, the interstate compact, which holds promise as a coordinating tool. It is advanced that the compact, which has been used in other areas of American federalism, can be applied to the coordination of the nation's information resources.

Master Plan for the Development of Library Services in the State of Maryland, 1976-1980. Baltimore: Maryland State Department of Education, December 1974. Not paginated. Available from Bill Streamer, Maryland State Department of Education, Division of Library Development and Services, P.O. Box 8717, Baltimore-Washington International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland 21240 (free).

This plan, drawn up at the request of the State Governor, was designed to achieve the following: to assure convenient access to library resources in the state, to provide for the most effective and economic utilization of library and information resources, to provide a policy and program statement for library coordination and development, to delineate state responsibilities and functions, and to provide public information and understanding of library resources and programs. Sections cover: Planned Library Service, Maryland's Public Libraries, the State Library Network and Cooperative Library Services, School and Academic Libraries, and Physical Facilities.

The Next Step for North Carolina Libraries: A Libraries Services Network; The Report of a Feasibility Study of the North Carolina Libraries Services Network. Raleigh: North Carolina State Board of Higher Education, January 1971. 26p. ED 049 806.

The study finds that North Carolina is only partly prepared to take maximum advantage of the knowledge explosion which is taking place in the United States. It recommends recognition of the North Carolina Libraries Services Network and its expansion to link all information sources with potential users, thus finally achieving a coordinate statewide library service system.

Ohio College Library Center. Annual Report, 1971/1972. Columbus: Ohio College Library Center, 1972. 20p. ED 067 118.

The outstanding accomplishment reported in the fifth annual report of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) was the implementation, operation, and enhancement of the on-line union catalog and shared cataloging system. Another important development in the history of the Center was the decision by the members to extend membership to include non-academic libraries in Ohio. (The previous four annual reports of OCLC are available as ED 059 730.)

Pennsylvania Library Master Plan Committee Report. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Library, 1974. 54p. ED 095 866.

The Pennsylvania Master Plan Committee, composed of librarians from all types of libraries and also of other interested citizens, reports on goals, present status, and recommendations for the future of Pennsylvania libraries.

A Plan for a Wisconsin Library and Information Network: Knowledge Network of Wisconsin. Madison: Wisconsin State Department of Instruction, Division of Library Services, 1970. 109p. ED 043 358.

This report explores the potential for furthering interlibrary cooperation in Wisconsin by investigating various ways of linking the state's library systems with other information centers into a network. The plan has four main objectives: (1) to promote increased sharing of resources by libraries, (2) to use modern technology in an appropriate and economical manner to facilitate the distribution of information, (3) to equalize the availablility of library materials, and (4) to create a comprehensive base of library and information materials with a minimum of duplication and processing.

Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development. Albany: New York State Education Department, 1970. 86p. Available from Gift and Exchange Section, New York State Library, Albany, New York 12224 ($1.00). ED 042 482 (microfiche only).

The committee's recommendations cover: (1) user access to library services, (2) structure and relationships, (3) special categories of library services, (4) the government of libraries, (5) the resources of libraries, (6) research and evaluation, and (7) finance.

SLICE Office Report for the Period July 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974. Final Report. Dallas, Texas: Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor, January 1975. 168p. ED 103 003.

The Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor (SLICE) project was an experimental effort to determine the feasibility of a multi-state library coordination agency involving the states of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The success or failure of the project's specific objectives are outlined in this final report. The bulk of the document consists of appendixes containing papers commissioned by SLICE.

Trezza, Alphonse F., and Albert Halcli. "The Role of Local and State Governments." *Library Trends* 23 (October 1974), 229-238.

Local government is not able to bear the burden of financing city libraries. Financial support from the state and federal governments and resource sharing among libraries are necessary.

Young, Heartsill H., and others. "A Regional Association Launches Cooperative Endeavors." *Library Trends* 24 (October 1975), 307-330.

The Southwestern Library Association (SWLA) is examined as a regional association promoting interstate library cooperation. Its history is traced from its beginnings in 1922, through a period of awakening and transformation in the late 60s and early 70s. The strategy of this transformation is discussed.

PART IV:
VARIED APPROACHES TO MULTITYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION

Anderson, LeMoyne W., ed. *Networks and the University Library: Proceedings of an Institute Presented by the University Libraries Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, at Las Vegas, Nevada, June 21, 22 & 23, 1973.* Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1974. 90p. Available from Beverly Lynch, ACRL, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($3.00 prepaid, $5.00 with billing).

This collection of papers presented at the 1973 American Library Association Pre-Conference reports on developments of formal organizational structures, or networks, for library interaction. Over a dozen papers are included, dealing with OCLC, BALLOTS, the MINITEX network, the TIE cooperative, the MARLIN network, and others.

Bird, Warren, and David Skene Melvin, comps. *Library Telecommunications Directory: Canada-United States.* 5th ed., rev. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Medical Center Library, 1973. 35p. Available from Duke University Medical Center Library, Durham, North Carolina 27706 ($2.00).

NOTE: The sixth edition of this directory is scheduled for June 1976 publication, with about the same number of pages and price.

Booth, Barry E., ed. "Intertype Library Cooperation," *Illinois Libraries* 54, May 1972.

This issue contains articles on intertype library cooperation as it relates to: the national view, planning by state agencies, nodes beginning to form, and comments of librarians. (This issue's bibliography is cited individually in the first section of this paper.)

Booth, Barry E., ed. "Network Nodes," *Illinois Libraries* 55, May 1973.

This issue contains articles on several aspects of networking, including network synergism, the SLICE project, WICHE, OCLC, and other projects. (This issue's bibliography is cited individually in the first section of this paper.)

Casey, Genevieve M. *The Public Library in the Network Mode: A Preliminary Investigation. Commissioned Papers Project, Teachers College, No. 8.* New York: Columbia University, Teachers College, May 1974. 124p. ED 098 990.

The role of the public library within intertype library networks was studied using published reports and information provided by selected state and regional libraries. It was concluded that the intertype network is a rapidly spreading phenomenon and that the public library commonly serves as its nucleus. It was recommended that national coordination, with shared state and federal responsibility, should begin.

Cuadra, Carlos A., and Ruth J. Patrick. "Survey of Academic Library Consortia in the U.S." *College and Research Libraries* 33 (July 1972), 271-283.

This paper discusses the survey methodology, the findings, and two major products of a 1970 nationwide study of academic library consortia. The study involved a questionnaire survey to identify and describe all known consortia, and a case-study analysis of 15 selected consortia.

Dagnese, Joseph M. "Cooperation Between Academic and Special Libraries." *Special Libraries* 64 (October 1973), 423-432.

The concept of library cooperation is examined generally. The question of the probable future of cooperation between academic and special libraries is addressed and possible support mechanisms for establishing soundly based cooperative undertakings are suggested.

Flynn, M. Elizabeth. *The Community's Educational Resources Centers: Public Libraries/School Media Programs.* June 1972. 7p. ED 063 954.

In Massachusetts municipalities there exists the need to develop at the policy-making, fiscal and administrative levels, an awareness, understanding and knowledge of the functions, objectives and roles of both the public library and the school media program in relation to children and young adults. Total library media service to the young people of the community presupposes effective working relationships at a decision-making level for both resource centers. The functions of each library program are clearly distinct in the educational scheme of every municipality.

Haycock, Ken. *The School Media Centre and the Public Library: Combination or Co-Operation.* Toronto: Ontario Library Association, School Libraries Division, 1974. 18p. Available from Ontario Library Association, 2397 Bloor Street West, Toronto M6S 1P8, Canada ($1.00 including postage and handling).

In considering possible combinations of public and school library services, thought must be given to the varying roles of the two kinds of libraries, the location of facilities, the collection and circulation of materials, hours of services, qualifications of staff, system services, and community involvement.

Healey, James S. "Public-Academic Library Cooperation." *College and Research Libraries* 32 (March 1971), 121-126.

The legal and structural arrangements for public-academic library cooperation are examined. Rhode Island's program illustrates the problems involved as well as the importance of the role of the state library agency in successfully establishing cooperative programs.

Humphry, John A. "The Place of Urban Main Libraries in Larger Library Networks." *Library Trends* 20 (April 1972), 673-692.

Using results of a 1971 survey of the directors of urban main libraries throughout the United States, the author points out that these libraries have much to offer networks and should be given a voice in their operation and funding.

Izard, Anne R. "Children's Librarians in 1970." *American Libraries* 2 (October 1971), 973-976.

The article makes a case against the *Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development* (see page 15). Instead of eliminating public library service to children, it recommends total community coordination of planning and budget, including city administrators, public library administrators, school administrators, school librarians, and public librarians serving children.

Josey, E.J., ed. *New Dimensions for Academic Library Service.* Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, 1975. 349p. Available from Scarecrow Press, Inc., P.O. Box 656, Metuchen, New Jersey 08840 ($12.00).

The 25 essays written for this compilation focus on a variety of initiatives undertaken by librarians, information scientists, and educators to give increased service with diminished funding. The fourth part focuses upon patterns of library information systems, networks, and consortia.

Kilgour, Frederick G. "Computer-Based Systems, A New Dimension to Library Cooperation." *College and Research Libraries* 34 (March 1973), 137-143.

The experiences of the Ohio College Library Center's computer-based cataloging system illustrate how the computer can facilitate interlibrary cooperation. The paper also presents some of the difficult organizational problems in developing a computer-based cooperative system.

Kitchens, James A. *The Olney Venture: An Experiment in Coordination and Merger of School and Public Libraries. Community Service Report No. 4.* Denton, Texas: North Texas State University, Center for Community Services, School of Community Service, 1975. 55p. Available from James A. Kitchens, Department of Sociology, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76203 (free).

Olney, Texas, a town of 4,000 people, reports on a venture of designing a new information and resource center--a single, unified, coordinated community library.

Lindauer, Dinah. "Regional Coordination--A Modest Proposal." *The Bookmark. News about Library Services*, May-June 1975, pp. 135-137. Available from R. Edwin Berry, Division of Library Development, 99 Washington Avenue, Room 1505, Albany, New York 12230 (free).

In a speech given at the First Annual New York State Library Systems Conference in Albany in April, 1975, the author discusses how to begin to bring the 500 schools in Nassau County into the existing interloan network.

McNamee, Gil. *Contemporary Trends in Information Delivery. Program for a Workshop. December 11 and 12, 1974, San Francisco Public Library.* San Francisco: San Francisco Public Library, California Bay Area Reference Center, December 1974. 54p. ED 101 715.

A workshop, Current Trends in Information Delivery, held in December 1974, was attended by 337 librarians, including Joseph Becker from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) who spoke about the national library network which NCLIS is proposing; Gerald Newton of the California State Library who spoke on library networking in the U.S. and California; and Gil McNamee, Bay Area Reference Center Director, who spoke on the proposed 17-state Western Regional Library Network.

Miller, Elizabeth K. "RUIN: A Network for Urban and Regional Studies Libraries." *Special Libraries* 64 (November 1973), 498-504.

The advantages of network building among small- to medium-sized libraries catering to multi- or interdisciplinary information users are investigated and the practical application of networking being developed by a group of Washington, D.C.-area urban studies libraries (tentatively named RUIN--Regional and Urban Information Network) is discussed.

Morris, Effie Lee. "Library Service to the 'Whole Child.'" *The Bookmark. News about Library Services*, April 1971, pp. 241-245. Available from R. Edwin Berry, Division of Library Development, 99 Washington Avenue, Room 1505, Albany, New York 12230 (free).

In a speech given at the Second Conference on School/Public Library Relations held in Syracuse, February 1971, the author presents arguments for retaining and improving children's departments in public libraries, rather than allowing school libraries to assume this role totally.

"Networks: Who, Why, How?" *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* 71, May-June 1975. 52p. ED 108 693.

Articles about library cooperative programs and networks cover the following subjects: library network planning and definitions of terms; views on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science program by school, public, academic, and state librarians; the Midwest Library Network; and school/public library access and cooperation.

Nitecki, Danuta A. *Attitudes Towards Interlibrary Cooperation: Summary of a Study*. Philadelphia: Drexel University, Graduate School of Library Science, 1971. 21p. ED 066 167.

The participants in the Workshop on Cooperation Between Different Types of Libraries, which was held in November, 1971, in Philadelphia, were surveyed in an effort to determine their attitudes toward interlibrary cooperation. Followup studies were conducted after the workshop to discover what, if any, effect the workshop had on the participants' attitudes. Generally, the workshop participants favored cooperative efforts between different types of libraries, although some problems were perceived. At the end of the workshop, 70% of the respondents agreed that the lack of creative administrative leadership was a significant barrier to interlibrary cooperation, while only 10% agreed six months later in followup studies.

Olson, Edwin E. *Interlibrary Cooperation. Final Report*. College Park: Maryland University, School of Library and Information Services, September 1970. 151p. ED 046 421.

The major dimensions of interlibrary cooperation which have implications for manpower development in librarianship are identified, categorized and described. These dimensions include: (1) the "power budget" of a cooperative; that is, the capability of a cooperative as represented by its structure, resources, and decision-making processes to accomplish its goals; (2) the "domain" of a cooperative--the current and future claims the cooperative stakes out for itself; (3) a cooperative's "opportunities and constraints" such as orientation of director, capabilities of the staff, and the perceived barriers to goal achievement which intervene between a cooperative's power budget and its successful establishment and defense of a domain.

Patrick, Ruth A. *Guidelines for Library Cooperation*. Santa Monica, California: System Development Corporation, 1972. 200p. Available from System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90406 ($15.00, photocopy).

This description of a study of academic library consortia provides guidelines on how to form or participate in a consortium. A model of the consortium process and recommendations are outlined.

Reynolds, Michael M., ed. *Reader in Library Cooperation.* Washington, D.C.: NCR Microcard Editions, 1972. 398p. $12.95.

Part of the Reader Series in Library and Information Science, this publication contains articles from many sources dealing with behavioral, theoretical, organizational, functional, and operational generalizations about library interrelationships.

Rowell, John. "Library Service to the 'Whole Child.'" *The Bookmark. News about Library Services,* April 1971, pp. 245-251. Available from R. Edwin Berry, Division of Library Development, 99 Washington Street, Room 1505, Albany, New York 12230 (free).

In a speech given at the Second Conference on School/Public Library Relations held in Syracuse, February 1971, John Rowell discusses the New York State model library pilot program.

Spicer, Michael W. *A Comparative Analysis of Five Regional and Information Networks.* Columbus: Ohio State Library, August 1972. 36p. ED 071 667.

This study of five regional reference networks in the State of Ohio has emerged as an outcome of the cooperation of state and local library personnel. The purpose was to analyze five of the Regional Reference and Information Networks in Ohio from a comparative viewpoint. The study sought to compare the finance, organization and scope of the networks and to evaluate the networks using three key criteria: service to the patron, time taken to provide the service, and cost of that service.

Swank, Raynard C. "Interlibrary Cooperation, Interlibrary Communications, and Information Networks--Explanation and Definition." In *Proceedings of the Conference on Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks,* edited by Joseph Becker. Chicago: American Library Association, 1971. Available from American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($15.00). 30p. ED 057 847.

Information networks are defined as having information resources, readers, or users, schemes for the intellectual organization of documents and data, methods for the delivery of resources to users, formal organizations of cooperating or contracting information agencies, and bidirectional communications facilities. The major concerns of the conference in each of these broad areas are explained.

Weber, David C., and Frederick C. Lynden. "Survey of Interlibrary Cooperation." In *Proceedings of the Conference on Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks,* edited by Joseph Becker. Chicago: American Library Association, 1971. Available from American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 ($15.00). 57p. ED 057 852.

The most significant trends in interlibrary cooperation are summarized and some early examples and developments to the present day are selectively reviewed. Except for a small section on international library cooperation, the concentration is on cooperation among public, state, special, academic, and federal libraries of the U.S. The paper is divided into two parts: cooperation by type of library organization and cooperation by function, and in each part the major problems are briefly identified.

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